Kitāb al-Sawm (The Book of Fasting)

Issue 543, Sent by Muhammad Aslam Khan, son of Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Khan; 12th Rajab

Question

Should one eat *Saharī/Sahūr* [pre-dawn meal] for voluntary [Nafl] fasts or not? Also, after the obligatory prayer, should one offer the Sunnah prayers first or break the fast first?

Answer

Eating Saharī/Sahūr is a Sunnah.

The Hadith states, 'Have Saharī/Sahūr, for there is blessing in Saharī/Sahūr.'

There is no distinction between voluntary [Nafl] and obligatory [Fard] fasts regarding this matter; having *Saharī/Sahūr* is recommended in all cases. It is preferred to break the fast before offering the prayer.

Just as it is stated in *Durr Mukhtār*, 'It is recommended to delay Saharī/Sahūr and hasten to break the fast.'

Additionally, it is stated in a Hadīth, 'Three things are from the manners of the Prophets: Hastening to break the fast, delaying Saharī/Sahūr, and using the Miswāk (tooth-stick).'

Allāh knows best.

Issue 544; Sent by Ameen-Ud-Deen; 27th Ramadan

Question

What do the scholars of religion say regarding this issue: In the region of Bengal, the crescent moon of the first day is not visible, and for six months, the sky remains cloudy. In such a situation, is it permissible to observe the fasts of Ramadan based on astronomical calculations instead of moon sighting?

Answer

In Islamic law, the determination of the month is based on actual moon sighting [ru'yah] or credible testimony. The Hadīth states, 'Fast when you see the moon and break your fast when you see it. If it is obscured by clouds, then complete the month as thirty days.'

Merely relying on astronomical calculations [hisāb al-nujūm] is not sufficient to establish moon sighting, nor is it permissible to act upon it.

Just as it is mentioned in *Durr Mukhtār*, 'The statement of astronomers regarding the timing of the moon is not considered reliable in legal rulings, nor is it accepted according to the authoritative position of the Hanafi school.'

Allāh knows best.